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NOTES ON RADULA TENAX LINDB.

ANNIE LORENZ.

As the species under consideration has not heretofore been figured, some drawings and notes on the subject may be of interest.

The writer has found *R. tenax* at two stations at Waterville, New Hampshire: in both cases it was upon grantite and at an altitude of 1800 ft. At the Cascades, the plants grew on the southern and western faces of the rocks, while at Greeley Pond they had chiefly a northern exposure.

Radula tenax prefers the vertical faces of the rocks, and a moist atmosphere, but not wet rocks. All the descriptions consulted give its habitat as old logs, but all the Waterville specimens were on rocks. It has the general appearance of *Lejeunea cavifolia* (Ehrh.) Lindb. and is bronze green in color. Leaves with minute trigones. The perianth is unknown. Its New England distribution, as hitherto reported, is—N. H., Mass., Conn.

The following description is taken from Underwood, Descriptive Catalogue of N. Am. Hepaticae north of Mexico. Bull. of Ill. State Lab. of Nat. Hist. Vol. II. Art. 1 (1883).

Radula tenax Lindb. Hep. Hibern, p, 492. 1875.

"Dioecious: stems brownish-green, rigid, tenacious; leaves remote, scarcely decurrent, obliquely elliptic-ovate, opaque, the cells rounded and strongly chlorophylliferous, the posterior lobe rotund-ovate, scarcely half the breadth of the stem, the interior margin free, rotund, equal to the width of the stem or more, the apex plane or scarcely incurved; male spike borne on the side of the stem below the carina of the leaf, long-linear, somewhat obtuse.

On rotten trunks, Md. N. C. Catskills, mostly in mountain regions.

Exsic. Musci All. No. 261. Hep. Bor. Am. No. 87."

Hartford, Conn.

BOOK REVIEW.

MOSSES AND LICHENS. By Nina L. Marshall, profusely illustrated in color, half-tones and line. 8vo. New York. Doubleday, Page, & Co. $4.00.

The introductory chapters are well written and are interesting and generally accurate.

The drawings are many of them decidedly poor and some have a familiar look, though there are no acknowledgments.

I will defy anybody however familiar with the mosses to put the right labels on the greater proportion of the colored plates and other photographs without seeing them previously labeled. Even the author has labeled as *Climacium dendroides* one of the colored figures which is not that species and is probably meant for *Leucobryum* to judge from the quotation below it. On page 55 the explanation of the action of the peristome of *Polytrichum* is decidedly original as I recall no such facts in literature or elsewhere.

The arrangement of genera and species in the mosses is unlike that in any other work and has the merit of originality. I hope some day to have the plan explained to me.

Tetrodontium, one of the very rarest and least collected of our genera is described. but *Leucodon* and *Thelia*, two very common and easily recognized genera are omitted, as are also *Philonotis* and *Homalia*. Under *Plagiothecium*. *P. Muellerianum* alone is mentioned although a rare and difficult species, while the omnipresent *P. denticulatum* will be collected by almost every student on his first serious collecting trip.

The colored plates of mosses, lichens and hepatics are scattered throughout the work with apparently little reference to the accompanying text, a most inconvenient arrangement for students; possibly it was not planned for such.

Some of the common names given are interesting as well as original and the author evidently has not exhausted her talent for she is able to call *Funaria hygrometrica* "The Golden Cordmoss" and the "Watermeasuring Cordmoss." *Hypnum uncinatum* becomes the "Hooked Boat hooked Moss," *H. splendens* the "Glittering Feather Moss" and *H. triquetrum*, the "Triangular Woodreveler."

A figure of the seta and capsule of *Mnium hornum* with calyptra clasped around the upper part of seta is described as a seta bearing a bract.

Our readers are advised to spend an hour or two studying this book as many other points of interest will doubtless be discovered.

It is greatly to be regretted that popular scientific books should be so often written by people who do not have a first-hand knowledge of the subject, and that publishers with the resources of Doubleday, Page & Co. should issue such an inferior book when a first class book of this nature would have been so helpful to the people whom the BRYOLOGIST and its editors are striving to interest in the study of these plants.

A. J. GROUT,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

SULLIVANT MOSS CHAPTER ANNUAL REPORTS.

Report of the President.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SULLIVANT MOSS CHAPTER:

The Sullivant Moss Chapter now stands at the beginning of the second decade in its life. The membership is nearly seven times that of the first year; the field of work, from a correspondence study of common mosses, has broadened to include material in any way connected with the bryophytes or lichens of North America; the BRYOLOGIST has quadrupled in the number of pages, and advanced from a quarterly department in the Fern Bulletin to an independent bimonthly. Perhaps the Chapter was founded at the psychological moment, doubtless the great increase of popular interest in nature has been a favoring factor, but be that as it may, the success of the Chapter has been due to the energy and self-sacrifice of the early members.

Regarding the future, two things are to be urged upon the members. First, a more intensive study of geographical distribution, in which each member can help by the careful investigation of any locality. Secondly, an increase of the interest in the Exchange Department. The past year has seen the beginning of the distribution of specimens from foreign localities.